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SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 2nd MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Tuesday, 8 November 1983, at 3 p.m.

President: Mr. ZUCONI (Italy)

later: Mr. OM PRADHAN (Bhutan)

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Statements regarding pledges (continued)

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The meeting was called to order at 3.15 p.m.

STATEMENTS REGARDING PLEDGES (continued)

1. The representative of GHANA said that he was not in a position to announce pledges but could reaffirm his Government's commitment to development activities within the United Nations system. Its pledges would be communicated directly to the organizations concerned at the appropriate time.

2. The representative of GREECE said that his country's pledge of $US 1,037,400 to UNDP, subject to parliamentary approval of the budget, represented an 11.5 per cent increase over 1983 and an even heavier burden because of the strength of the dollar and inflationary pressures. His Government's commitment to United Nations development programmes remained firm and it had spared no effort to continue its voluntary contributions. It was making the following pledges to specific programmes, again subject to parliamentary approval: UNICEF, $US 135,000; UNFPA, $US 5,000; Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, $US 3,500; UNITAR, $US 5,000; United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, $US 2,500; UNCDF, $US 10,000. In conclusion, he reiterated his Government's appreciation and support for United Nations activities in the various fields of development.

3. The representative of GUATEMALA said his Government considered the activities of UNDP and of the specialized agencies, especially UNICEF, to be very important. It was therefore pledging 189,000 quetzales to UNDP and 30,000 quetzales to UNICEF.

4. The representative of GUINEA said that his Government was pledging $US 1,000 each to UNDP, the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development Activities, UNEP, UNICEF and the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, making a total voluntary contribution of $US 5,000.

5. The representative of HAITI said that, pending further instructions, the only pledge he was in a position to announce on behalf of his Government was $US 5,000 to UNDP. Details of other voluntary contributions would be communicated in due course.

6. The representative of HONDURAS said that her Government would have liked to make a much greater contribution but was only in a position to pledge a total of 261,000 lempiras, equivalent to $US 130,500, distributed among the following programmes (in lempiras): UNDP, 75,000 plus 150,000 for UNDP local costs; World Food Programme, 10,000; UNFPA, 20,000; United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, 4,000; and the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, 2,000.

7. The representative of HUNGARY announced that his Government would make a contribution of 29.2 million forints to UNDP, 10 per cent of which could be used as convertible currency if necessary to facilitate use of the remainder. In addition, his country would maintain its voluntary contribution to programme costs at the forint equivalent of 8 per cent of the amount of UNDP assistance allocated to it

(The representative of Hungary)

for 1984 and would contribute to the operating costs of the UNDP Office at Geneva. His country also pledged 3 million forints to UNIDF, of which 10 per cent could again be used as convertible currency to facilitate use of the remainder. A similar provision would apply to its pledge of 950,000 forints to UNEP. His Government was also pledging 950,000 forints to UNICEF, 500,000 forints to UNFPA and 200,000 forints to UNITAR. It would endeavour to transfer all contributions towards the end of the first quarter of 1984 in an effort to support the financial position of the various recipients. His Government hoped that its voluntary contributions would continue to be used effectively to promote development efforts in developing countries.

8. The representative of ICELAND said that, subject to parliamentary approval, his Government was making the following pledges to various United Nations development activities: UNDP, 1.788 million kronur; UNICEF, 332,000 kronur; UNEP, $US 4,500; UNFPA, $US 2,600; Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, $US 6,000; and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, $US 2,000.

9. The representative of INDIA said he hoped soon to be in a position to announce his Government's pledges for 1984 to UNDP and UNIDF. Its contribution to the former, to whose activities it attached great importance, would be at least equal to the 70 million rupees pledged in 1981 and 1982. His Government was pledging 16 million rupees to UNICEF and 3.2 million rupees to UNFPA. Further contributions would be made in the following amounts to other United Nations development activities: UNCHS, $US 100,000, half of which would be in convertible currency; Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, $US 20,000; United Nations Volunteers, $US 5,000 in convertible currency; UNEP, $US 100,000; UNITAR, $US 25,000, an increase of 25 per cent; and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, $US 7,000. His Government also attached importance to the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development as an area of particular concern for developing countries and hoped that it would be established on a long-term basis without delay. His country's contribution to that system would be communicated in due course.

10. The representative of INDONESIA said that his country's contributions to development activities in 1984 would be no less than in 1983, a reflection of its commitment to multilateral co-operation in that field. He was pleased to announce the following pledges on behalf of his Government: UNDP, $US 1.1 million, not including programme costs; UNFPA, $US 150,000; UNICEF, $US 300,000; UNIDF, $US 50,000; United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, $US 12,000; UNEP, $US 12,000; UNCHS, $US 10,000; UNITAR, $US 4,000; United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, $US 10,000; Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, $US 3,000; United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, $US 5,000; and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, $US 2,000. He also wished to announce the following contributions: $US 3,000 to the United Nations Fund for South Africa, $US 3,000 to the United Nations Fund for the Education and Training Programme for Southern Africa, $US 4,000 to the United Nations Fund for Namibia, and $US 5,000 to the World Disarmament Campaign.

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11. The representative of IRAQ said that although his Government supported the activities of international organizations in the development field and had in the past contributed generously to them, it was unable to pledge voluntary contributions so long as the difficult conditions in which his country currently found itself continued. His Government would resume making voluntary contributions in accordance with its possibilities when circumstances again permitted.

12. The representative of IRELAND said that as her Government had not yet published its budget estimates for 1984, she could not indicate what voluntary contributions it would make to development activities, but the amounts eventually approved would be communicated as soon as possible. Meanwhile, she reaffirmed her Government's support for the activities of the various United Nations agencies involved, especially UNDP and UNICEF.

13. The representative of ISRAEL announced that, subject to final approval, his Government would contribute $US 70,000 in fully convertible shekels to UNDP, $US 3,000 to UNITAR and $US 50,000 to UNICEF. The contributions reflected the importance which his Government attached to the activities of those organizations in their respective fields.

14. The representative of ITALY said that, although financial conditions were still a cause for concern, his country intended to increase its support for multilateral aid in an effort to reduce the constraints affecting United Nations agencies. Its voluntary contributions for 1984 had been allocated in accordance with the three criteria of consistency with the UNDP consensus of 1980, the needs of the least developed countries and the necessity of concentrating support on a limited number of development organizations. Its contribution to UNDP in 1984 would be 43 billion lire, an increase of 14 per cent. In addition, his Government pledged the following amounts to various UNDP-administered funds: UNFPA, 3.5 billion lire, an increase of more than 16 per cent over the sharply increased 1983 contribution; United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities, 600 million lire, an increase of 20 per cent over 1983; United Nations Capital Development Fund, 3.5 billion lire, an increase of more than 16 per cent intended to emphasize concern for the problems of the poorer countries; and the United Nations Volunteers, 200 million lire. In 1983, his country had made an unprecedented contribution to UNICEF, including an allocation of 7.6 billion lire as a first instalment towards a special contribution of $7.5 million to fight infant mortality in the less developed countries. For 1984, his Government pledged an overall contribution of 22.3 billion lire to maintain its position as one of UNICEF's leading donors. It would also host UNICEF's Executive Council meeting. With respect to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund, his Government was pledging 4 billion lire for 1984, compared with 3 billion lire in 1983, and its pledge to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control had been doubled to 300 million lire. In addition, it had decided to make a special-purpose contribution of 65 billion lire over five years to support action against drug production in the Andean region, thus fulfilling a promise made at the 1982 pledging conference. His Government would also contribute 650 million lire to the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence, an increase of 30 per cent, and 350 million lire to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women. A special contribution of 100 million lire had been allocated to preparations for the

(The representative of Italy)

international conference to mark the end of the Decade in 1985. His Government was also pledging 100 million lire to UNITAR in 1984, an increase of 100 per cent, and 480 million lire to UNEP. In conclusion, he reaffirmed his Government's commitment to United Nations activities in the field of science and technology for development and its intention to contribute to the United Nations Financing System in that field when it became operational. All the pledges he had announced would be in fully convertible Italian lire and were subject to parliamentary approval in the 1984 national budget.

15. The representative of the IVORY COAST said his Government was unable to announce its voluntary contributions to development activities before its budget had been approved by parliament. The details of such contributions would be communicated in due course.

16. The representative of JAMAICA expressed her Government's appreciation for the activities of United Nations development programmes, funds and institutions, especially those which assisted her own country's development efforts. Despite current difficulties her Government was pledging the following amounts to various activities, subject to parliamentary approval: UNDP, 179,840 Jamaican dollars, a further increase of 14 per cent over the previous year; UNICEF, $J 17,000; Special Fund for Preparations for the 1985 World Conference for Women, $J 2,000; Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, $J 1,000; United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, $J 1,000; United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, $J 1,000; UNCDF, $US 3,000; United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, $US 4,396; UNIDF, $US 4,000; and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, $US 10,000. Details of any further contributions to other activities would be communicated to the Secretary-General as soon as possible.

17. The representative of JAPAN said that as his Government was still in the process of deciding its voluntary contributions for the fiscal year beginning in April 1984, their exact amounts would be communicated to the Secretary-General as soon as decisions had been finalized. In spite of current difficulties, his Government's policy was still to increase overseas development assistance with the aim of doubling it in five years. His Government had made every effort to increase its co-operation with United Nations development activities and its financial contributions were second only to those of the United States of America. It highly appreciated the role UNDP was playing in the economic development of developing countries and would therefore make the greatest effort in 1984 to increase its contribution which, despite the unfavourable exchange rate between the yen and the United States dollar, had been the third largest in 1983 at $US 54.8 million. His Government was also considering an appropriate contribution to UNFPA, to which it had allocated $US 36.85 million in 1983. It would likewise continue its positive co-operation with the United Nations Revolving Fund for the Exploration of Natural Resources, to which it had contributed almost $US 24 million between 1974 and 1983, in view of the unique role played by that Fund in development activities. His country also recognized the importance of the activities of UNICEF, in particular the Child Health Revolution it was promoting. His Government would, therefore, further increase its contribution to UNICEF in 1984. In recognition of the role played by UNCDF in assisting small-scale projects in the least developed countries,

(The representative of Japan)

his Government had contributed $US 1 million to the Fund each year since 1980 and was considering a further contribution for 1984. Consideration was also being given to making suitable contributions to UNIDF, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, UNITAR, the United Nations University and the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women.

18. The representative of KENYA said that in spite of the difficult economic situation which countries like his own had been facing in recent years, his Government was pledging 60,000 Kenyan pounds to UNDP for 1984. It also pledged £K 800 to UNITAR, £K 570 to the World Food Programme, £K 7,000 to UNICEF, £K 6,000 to the UNICEF local office, £K 2,250 to UNFPA, £K 13,800 to the UNDP office at Nairobi, £K 46,000 to the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, £K 11,500 to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund, £K 2,760 to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and $US 45,000 each to UNEP and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements. The Kenyan pound was fully convertible and the same arrangements regarding the payment of Kenya's pledges would be made as in the past.

19. The representative of KUWAIT said that, as a developing country, Kuwait attached great importance to United Nations development activities and continued to do all it could to support those activities. Thus, for 1984, his Government pledged to contribute $US 200,000 to UNICEF, $US 75,000 to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund, $US 25,000 to UNFPA, $US 15,000 to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation and $US 20,000 to UNITAR. Because Kuwait also attached importance to the problems of food and food security, particularly in the least developed countries, the Kuwaiti Government would make the same contribution in kind (equivalent to $US 250,000) as in 1983 to the World Food Programme in 1984. In acknowledgement of the outstanding role played by UNDP in the various areas of development, his country would maintain its contribution for 1984 at the 1983 level of $US 570,000, pending endorsement by the Kuwaiti Government.

20. The representative of the LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC said that, despite notable improvements in the agricultural and other sectors of his country's economy, the Lao People's Democratic Republic continued to experience tremendous economic and financial difficulties. Its contribution would therefore be identical to that for 1983. Taking into account the actual capacity of the country, he announced the following pledges: $US 19,600, payable in local currency, to UNDP; $US 500 to UNFPA; $US 1,500 to the United Nations Environment Programme; $US 1,000 to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-Locked Developing Countries; $US 1,500 to UNIDO; and $US 5,000 to UNICEF. Those contributions were intended as an expression of his country's appreciation to the various agencies of the United Nations for the activities which they had carried out in the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

21. Mr. Pradhan (Bhutan) took the Chair.

22. The representative of LEBANON said that despite the fluctuations in voluntary contributions for development activities, those contributions remained essential. United Nations operational activities for development helped developing countries

(The representative of Lebanon)

realize their hopes and helped instil confidence in the usefulness of the United Nations system. Lebanon faced long-standing problems resulting from the war still being waged in the country. Nevertheless, the Lebanese Government remained committed to the needs for international co-operation and solidarity and consequently pledged to contribute $US 360,000 to UNDP, $US 50,000 to UNICEF and $US 2,000 to UNIDO.

23. The representative of LESOTHO noted that available resources continued to fall short of the amount required to alleviate the problems of developing countries. Only a few countries, among them his own, had heeded appeals to increase contributions for development activities by at least 14 per cent. If Member States truly believed that the United Nations system played a significant role in assisting the developing countries, then that belief should be matched by action, since the effectiveness of the system depended on its capacity to implement its goals. Consequently, out of its modest budget, his Government would contribute $US 56,500 to United Nations development activities in 1984, distributed in the following manner: $US 45,000 to UNDP, $US 1,500 to the United Nations Capital Development Fund, $US 1,500 to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-Locked Countries, $US 1,000 to the United Nations Volunteers, $US 500 for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, $US 2,000 for the United Nations Industrial Development Fund, $US 1,000 to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, $US 2,500 to UNICEF, and $US 1,500 to UNFPA.

24. The representative of the LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA said that his country attached great importance to United Nations operational activities for development and had been a leading contributor to various development programmes. For example, in 1980 and 1981, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had contributed $US 2,685,000 to, inter alia, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF. However, economic pressures exerted on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the Government of the United States had interfered with his country's economy to the extent that his Government was currently unable to make any new pledges. However, it continued to attach importance to bilateral efforts and multilateral co-operation within the framework of the specialized agencies of the United Nations.

25. The representative of LUXEMBOURG pledged 3,73$,000 Luxembourg francs to UNDP for 1984. Moreover, since Luxembourg had agreed to participate for the first time in a UNDP training programme, that contribution would in fact be increased by an additional LuxF 2.5 million. He also pledged the following contributions for 1984: LuxF 265,000 to UNFPA, LuxF 850,000 to UNICEF, LuxF 290,000 to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund, LuxF 100,000 to UNITAR, LuxF 630,000 to the World Food Programme, and LuxF 320,000 to UNEP. All the contributions in Luxembourg francs were entirely convertible and were subject to parliamentary approval.

26. The representative of MADAGASCAR said that his Government would make the following contributions in Malagasy francs: 3.5 million to UNICEF, 3,000,000 to the World Food Programme, 1,000,000 to the Trust Fund of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and 250,000 to INSTRAW. Additional contributions from the Malagasy Government would be announced at a later date.

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27. The representative of MALAYSIA said that in 1984 his Government would contribute $US 385,000 to UNDP and $US 84,200 to UNICEF's general resources. Malaysia's contributions to other development funds were currently the subject of serious consideration by his Government.

28. The representative of the MALDIVES announced contributions from the Maldivian Government in the amounts of $US 3,000 to UNICEF, $US 600 to the United Nations Capital Development Fund, $US 1,800 to UNDP and $US 871 to UNFPA. In addition, the Maldivian Government pledged 15,000 Maldivian rupees towards the maintenance of the UNDP office in the Maldives. He took the occasion to express his country's appreciation of the work done by donor countries and international agencies, especially UNDP and UNICEF, in the Maldives.

29. The representative of MALTA said that, as his country's national budget was currently in preparation, he could not announce his Government's contributions to United Nations development activities at present, but would do so when he received the relevant information from his Government.

30. The representative of MEXICO said since the beginning of the current session of the General Assembly, his delegation had stressed the need to strengthen the United Nations in order to ensure peace and promote economic and social development. Mexico was committed to international co-operation and advocated a "new multilateralism" which would be best expressed by a strengthening of operational activities for development. Mexico was attempting to maximize its voluntary contribution to development activities at a time of great economic difficulty both Mexico and throughout the world. He was consequently unable to pledge specific amounts at the present meeting, but he assured participants that his Government would make its contributions known at a later date in an effort to strengthen those fundamental United Nations activities.

31. The representative of MONACO said that, subject to Government approval of the budget, Monaco would contribute 28,000 French francs to UNDP and FF 28,000 to UNICEF.

32. The representative of MONGOLIA said that his country was increasing its contributions to UNDP and the United Nations Industrial Development Fund by 4 and 5 per cent respectively to demonstrate its continued support for the efforts of United Nations activities in developing countries. Thus, in 1984, his Government would contribute 91,520 tughriks to UNDP and 7,350 tughriks to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund. His Government intended to make the following additional contributions (in tughriks): 3,000 to UNEP, 1,700 to UNFPA, 1,000 to the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development and 498,000 to UNDP as Mongolia's share of programme costs. Finally, his Government would contribute $US 3,500 to UNICEF, payable in Mongolian currency.

33. The representative of MOROCCO said that his Government continued to attach great importance to development programmes, particularly UNDP, and had therefore increased its contributions to that programme by 5 per cent. Morocco pledged 167,425,000 Moroccan dirhams to UNDP for 1984. It also pledged the following contributions (in dirhams): 50,000 to the United Nations Capital Development Fund,

(The representative of Morocco)

50,627 to UNIDO and 80,000 to the World Food Programme. Morocco would also contribute $US 10,000 to UNHCR, $US 4,000 to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, $US 4,000 to UNFPA, $US 3,000 to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and $US 5,000 to the United Nations Volunteers. Morocco's contribution to UNICEF would be broken down into $US 65,000 for the Paris office and $US 35,000 for the office at Algiers.

34. The representative of NEPAL said that he was not yet in a position to announce his Government's pledges, but would do so when that information became available. However, it should be noted that Nepal had increased its contribution to UNDP in 1983 by 25 per cent over the 1982 level and the Nepalese Government intended to maintain that level in 1984. It was also considering increasing the amount of its contributions to the agencies to which it had contributed in 1983.

35. The representative of the NETHERLANDS said that even in difficult times his Government continued to allocate 1.5 per cent of its net national income for development co-operation. However, because of a decrease in net national income, the contributions of the Netherlands to most United Nations funds would be somewhat less in 1984. That did not imply any change in his Government's appreciation of those funds, but reflected the strong disapproval of the Netherlands at the fact that its appeals for a more equitable sharing of the costs of development activities had not been heeded. Even after the reductions that would be made in 1984 contributions, the Netherlands remained a leading contributor to development activities, and he appealed to countries which lagged behind to increase their contributions.

36. Subject to parliamentary approval, the Netherlands would contribute 129.2 million Netherlands guilders (equivalent to $US 43.8 million) to UNDP and 11.6 million guilders (equivalent to $US 3.9 million) to the United Nations Capital Development Fund. His Government's contribution to UNFPA would be maintained at the 1983 level of 34.5 million guilders ($US 11.6 million). He also pledged 17.6 million guilders ($US 5.9 million) to UNICEF and 14 million guilders ($US 4.7 million) to refugees through the United Nations system, to be broken down into $US 1.64 million to UNRWA and $US 3.06 million to UNHCR. The Netherlands had contributed 500,000 guilders ($US 70,000) to the United Nations Volunteers programme in 1983 and would do the same in 1984. Contributions to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, UNITAR and the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women had not yet been determined.

37. The representative of NEW ZEALAND said that he was unable to announce specific pledges except for the Government's contribution to UNDP, which amounted to 1.5 million New Zealand dollars, including $NZ 50,000 for the Energy Account. New Zealand's other contributions would be announced later and it was hoped that they could be maintained at current levels.

38. A new participant in United Nations development activities was the Pacific island of Tokelau, which had a population of 1,500. On behalf of Tokelau, he was pleased to announce a contribution to UNDP in the amount of $US 2,500.

39. The representative of NIGERIA said that his country had traditionally supported United Nations development activities. However, since a new Administration had just been installed in Nigeria, he was in a position to announce only a contribution of 270,000 naira (roughly equivalent to $US 350,000) to UNICEF general resources. Nigeria's contribution to the Financing System for Science and Technology for Development had been decided and would be announced at a meeting to be convened for that purpose. Nigeria's contributions to other programmes would be announced at a later date.

40. The representative of NORWAY said that her country actively participated in efforts to strengthen the resource base of operational activities for development. She drew attention to the importance of utilizing resources in accordance with the priorities set by developing countries and as effectively as possible. Norway was in the process of streamlining its own development assistance organization and had established a Ministry for Development Assistance that would become fully operational by January 1984. However, Norway's views that multi-year programming should be based on multi-year commitments from donor countries and that funds for United Nations technical assistance should be channelled through UNDP resources remained unchanged. The country's ODA budget for 1984 was 1.15 per cent of estimated GNP; commitments for 1984 were subject to parliamentary approval and the figures given for 1985 and 1986 were indicative planning figures.

41. Norway would contribute 385 million Norwegian kroner to UNDP in 1984, of which NKr 22 million was earmarked for the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries. Contributions for 1985 and 1986 were planned in the amounts of NKr 400 million and NKr 415 million respectively. Norway's contribution to the United Nations Capital Development Fund in 1984 would be NKr 22 million, with NKr 25 million and NKr 28 million planned for 1985 and 1986. The 1984 contribution of NKr 1 million to the United Nations Volunteers would be maintained in 1985 and 1986. Norway was pledging NKr 125 million to UNICEF, with an additional NKr 23 million for noted projects in 1984. The planning figure for 1985 was NKr 135 million and for 1986, NKr 145 million. Her Government would contribute NKr 6 million to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women in 1984, with NKr 7 million planned for 1985. Norway's contribution to INSTRAW for 1984 would be NKr 2.5 million.

42. Norway was pledging NKr 90 million to UNFPA for 1984, with an additional NKr 12 million going for multi-bi projects. The planning figures for 1985 and 1986 were NKr 95 million and NKr 100 million respectively. Norway's contribution to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements would stand at NKr 800,000 in 1984, 1985 and 1986. The United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations would receive NKr 1.5 million in 1984 and 1985. A contribution of NKr 6 million would be made to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in 1984 and NKr 1 million was pledged to UNITAR for the same year.

43. The representative of OMAN said that, on the instructions of his Government, he was authorized to pledge $US 50,000 to UNICEF, $US 75,000 to UNDP; and $US 10,000 each to UNFPA, UNITAR, the UNEP Environment Fund and the United Nations Industrial Development Fund. Contributions for humanitarian activities would be announced at a later date.

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44. The representative of PANAMA said that, like other developing countries, Panama found itself in a difficult economic situation. The Panamanian Government was trying to reduce the budget deficit caused by the high interest rates of the World Bank and the world recession, which affected all developing countries. With much effort, the Panamanian Government would be able to contribute 236,000 balboas to UNDP, and an additional 120,000 balboas for UNDP programme costs. Additional contributions which the Panamanian Government was in a position to announce at present were (in balboas): 2,000 to the Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, 1,000 to UNFPA, 22,000 to UNICEF general resources, 1,000 to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund, and 2,470 to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control. All the voluntary contributions in balboas were convertible into United States dollars.

45. The representative of PAPUA NEW GUINEA announced that his country would make a contribution of 4,500 kina to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, 1,000 kina to the UNFPA and 20,000 kina to UNDP, which represented an increase of 2,000 kina over the 1983 contribution and was indicative of his country's high regard for UNDP activities there and elsewhere.

46. The representative of PARAGUAY expressed the appreciation of his Government for the development assistance that it received. He regretted that he had not yet been authorized to announce the specific amounts of his country's pledges and hoped to be able to inform the Secretariat of them as soon as possible.

47. The representative of PERU stressed the importance of international co-operation and, in particular, of United Nations development activities, which constituted a major part of the total resources channelled into the developing world. In spite of his country's difficult economic and financial situation, it would contribute $US 429,647 to UNDP, $US 20,000 to UNIDO, $US 120,000 to UNICEF and $US 25,000 to UNFPA.

48. The representative of the PHILIPPINES announced the following contributions to United Nations development activities: to UNDP, $US 700,000; to UNICEF, $US 413,700; to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, $US 2,000; to the United Nations Volunteers Programme, $US 1,000; to the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, $US 10,000; to the United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities, $US 5,000; to UNIDF, $US 13,500; to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, $US 50,000; to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, $US 3,300; to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, $US 10,000; to the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, $US 3,000; to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, $US 3,000; to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, $US 3,300 and to UNFPA, 1,665,000 Philippine pesos, at the current exchange rate of 14 pesos to the United States dollar. His country had maintained the level of some of its contributions but had been obliged to reduce others, owing to the economic difficulties that it too was experiencing. Nevertheless, his Government was determined to continue to support United Nations development activities as much as it could.

49. The representative of POLAND said that his Government recognized the significant achievements of United Nations development programmes and would continue to support them. Recognizing the recent economic difficulties of UNDP, his country would increase its voluntary contribution to the Programme to 47,000,000 zlotych and would also contribute Zl 8,436,000 for programme costs, of which Zl 351,500 would help defray the costs of travel to Poland of UNDP representatives. His country was also pledging Zl 1,000,000 to UNFPA, in view of the new agreement between his country and the Fund which should lead to still greater co-operation between them, as well as Zl 15,000,000 to UNIDF and Zl 6,945,000 to UNICEF.

50. The representative of PORTUGAL said that her country had endeavoured to maintain and even increase its contributions to United Nations development activities. It would contribute $US 20,000 to UNFPA, $US 15,000 to UNIDF, $US 10,000 to the United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Actitivies, $US 3,500 to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, $US 15,000 to UNICEF and $US 1,500 to the Emergency Assistance Programme of UNICEF for Mothers and Children in Angola. Her Government would announce the specific amount of its voluntary contribution to UNDP at a later date.

51. The representative of QATAR said that his Government was not yet in a position to announce its specific contributions but would do so as soon as possible. It would continue to lend its support to the fine development work carried out by the United Nations.

52. The representative of the REPUBLIC OF KOREA said that his Government would contribute, subject to parliamentary approval, a total of $US 1,173,000 to United Nations development and relief activities broken down in the following manner: to UNDP $US 893,000, of which $US 605,000 was for voluntary contribution and $US 288,000 for programme costs; to UNICEF, $US 147,000; to UNFPA, $US 41,000; to UNIDF, $US 30,000; to the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, $US 30,000; to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, $US 20,000; to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, $US 2,000 and to the United Nations Volunteers Programme, $US 10,000. His Government also intended to donate an additional $US 10,000 to the United Nations Volunteers Programme in respect of 1983 as an indication of its clear and firm support for South-South co-operation.

53. The representative of ROMANIA said that, as a developing country, Romania recognized the need for international co-operation and would continue to support United Nations development activities. Responding to the request of the General Assembly, his country had decided in 1981 to make multi-annual pledges to UNDP for the period 1982-1986. His country's 1984 contribution to UNDP, which represented an increase over the 1983 figure, would be 7,850,000 lei. His Government was also pledging 150,000 lei to UNICEF and 60,000 lei to UNFPA and it would again contribute a substantial sum to the United Nations-Romania Demographic Centre in Bucharest. His country would announce its other contributions at a later date.

54. The representative of RWANDA said that his Government's voluntary contribution to UNDP would be $US 15,000, which represented a 50 per cent increase over 1983. He also announced contributions of $US 4,000 to UNIDF, $US 4,000 to UNICEF and $US 1,000 to UNFPA.

55. The representative of SAUDI ARABIA announced his Government's contribution of $US 30,000 to UNFPA and $US 3,500,000 to UNDP, which was $US 1,000,000 higher than it's 1983 contribution. He was awaiting instructions from his Government concerning its pledges to other United Nations development activities.

56. The representative of SENEGAL said that his country too was experiencing serious economic and financial difficulties but wished to give expression to its solidarity with the international community by announcing the following contributions: $US 100,000 to UNDP, $US 15,410 to the United Nations Capital Development Fund, $US 2,000 to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, $US 1,500 to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, $US 3,000 to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, $US 7,000 to UNFPA, $US 4,000 to UNIDO, $US 6,000 to UNICEF, $US 5,000 to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, $US 5,000 to the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, $US 5,000 to the United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities, $US 5,000 to the Special Account for Financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, and $US 2,000 to the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development.

57. The representative of SINGAPORE stressed his country's support for United Nations development activities and said that the specific amounts of Singapore's pledges were still under consideration and would be announced to the Secretariat shortly.

58. The representative of SOMALIA said that Somalia, one of the least-developed countries, deeply appreciated the United Nations operational activities for development, which were symbolic of international co-operation. His Government was pledging 45,000 Somalian shillings to UNDP, SoSh 22,500 to the United Nations Capital Development Fund, SoSh 22,500 to UNFPA, SoSh 22,500 to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, SoSh 22,500 to UNEP and SoSh 22,500 to the World Food Programme. His country's other pledges would be announced as soon as possible.

59. The representative of SPAIN said that his Government would announce the following contributions, subject to his country's legal procedures and approval by the Council of Ministers: $US 2,640,000 to UNDP, $US 440,000 to UNICEF and $US 88,000 to UNFPA. Those figures represented an increase of 86 per cent in his country's contribution to UNDP and 55 per cent in its contribution to UNICEF over the 1983 amounts, which, in view of current economic constraints, were indicative of the great effort being made by his Government. Moreover, the contributions were denominated in United States dollars, which had appreciated significantly against Spain's currency and the currencies of most of the other main donor countries. His country was increasing its voluntary contributions in compliance with General Assembly resolutions 37/227 and 37/231 and in recognition of the important role

(The representative of Spain)

played by UNDP in financing and co-ordinating international technical co-operation. By increasing its contribution to UNICEF, it renewed its support to the important work done by that organization and, by contributing for the first time to UNFPA, it recognized the important functions of that Fund.

60. The representative of SRI LANKA said that, in view of the declining trend in multilateral official development assistance, it was essential for the international community to continue, in spite of difficulties, to respond to the needs of developing countries. He announced the following contributions: $US 857,736 to UNDP, a 14 per cent increase over the 1983 figure; $US 3,000 to the United Nations Volunteers Programme; $US 250,000 to UNICEF, an 11 per cent increase over the 1983 contribution; $US 3,000 to UNIDF; $US 4,000 to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation and $US 7,500 to UNFPA. He expressed his country's special interest in the work of UNFPA and in the holding of the 1984 International Conference on Population, for which his country hoped to make a contribution.

61. The representative of SUDAN said that his country appreciated the pioneering role played by UNDP in carrying out its development programmes, especially in the developing and the least developed countries. He announced the following pledges as an expression of his country's gratitude and support: $US 200,000 to UNDP, $US 25,000 to UNFPA, $US 35,000 to UNICEF, $US 15,000 to UNIDF, $US 15,000 to UNEP, $US 10,000 to the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, $US 5,000 to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, $US 3,000 to the United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities and $US 1,000 to the United Nations Volunteers Programme. His Government would announce its other contributions at a later date.

62. The representative of SURINAME underscored the importance of development activities and said that his country would announce its contributions to United Nations development activities in the near future.

63. The representative of SWAZILAND said that, subject to parliamentary approval, his country would make the following contributions (in emalangeni): 15,000 to UNDP, an additional 15,000 for the local office expenses of UNDP, 1,000 to UNEP and 6,500 to UNICEF. It would inform the Secretariat of its contribution to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries in due course.

64. The representative of SWEDEN said that his country's detailed views on the important work of the multilateral institutions for development activities would be expressed in a Nordic statement on operational activities to be made in the Second Committee. He reiterated his country's pledge at the previous year's Pledging Conference of 360 million Swedish kronor to UNDP for 1984 and the same amount for 1985, and he announced a contribution of SKr 360 million for 1986, subject to parliamentary approval. He also confirmed the pledges made earlier of SKr 140 million to UNICEF for 1984 and the same amount for 1985, and announced an equivalent pledge for 1986, again subject to parliamentary approval. He confirmed the contributions of SKr 35 million to the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries, SKr 32 million to the United Nations Capital Development Fund

(The representative of Sweden)

and SKr 48 million to UNFPA, and announced the same contributions for 1985. His Government also pledged SKr 1.65 million to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation for the Centre's 1984 programme of technical assistance in the developing countries and SKr 1.5 million for 1984 to the Trust Fund for the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations. Sweden had long supported the activities of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, in particular its efforts to spread information on available services to a large number of countries. In particular, it favoured the holding of training workshops, round-table meetings and regional conferences to discuss the policies, laws and regulations relating to transnational corporations, since such activities could be of long-term benefit to the participants.

65. His country also pledged SKr 4 million to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, whose objective should be to have its pilot projects transformed into national and international development programmes as the Fund's own involvement was phased out. He also announced contributions of SKr 750,000 to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and of SKr 800,000 to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women.

66. The representative of SWITZERLAND said that, in view of the financial difficulties of many multilateral organizations, it was important to announce specific contributions as early as possible. As an indication of the importance it attached to multilateral co-operation for development and in spite of budgetary constraints, his country was increasing almost all of its 1983 contributions by 10 per cent. He announced the following contributions: 40 million Swiss francs to UNDP, SwF 5.3 million to the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries, SwF 4.235 million to the United Nations Capital Development Fund, SwF 300,000 to the United Nations Volunteers Programme with an additional SwF 75,000 for the total financing of the programme of the volunteers from Switzerland, SwF 4 million to the UNDP Energy Fund over the period 1983-1986 to assist the joint UNDP/World Bank Programme, SwF 4 million to UNFPA, SwF 9 million to UNICEF in addition to substantial contributions for specific UNICEF projects in 1984, SwF 4.5 million to UNIDF for 1984 and 1985 to finance specific projects proposed by that Fund, SwF 162,000 to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and SwF 22,500 to the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence.

67. The representative of the SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC said that his Government appreciated UNFPA's technical support for its population projects. Its contribution to UNFPA for 1984 would be $US 5,500. In addition, it would be contributing $US 25,000 towards the costs of the 1984 International Conference on Population.

68. The representative of THAILAND said that, as a sign of its keen interest in the development activities of the United Nations system and its continued support for the principle of multilateral co-operation, his Government would make the following contributions, subject to the relevant constitutional formalities: $US 1,001,030 to UNDP, of which $US 200,000 for programme costs and $US 801,030 as voluntary contribution, $US 1,000 to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-Locked Developing Countries, $US 1,500 to the Special Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Volunteers, $US 112,500 to the general resources of UNICEF, 2,080,500 bahts as a supplementary contribution to UNICEF for specific projects,

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(The representative of Thailand)

530,000 bahts to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund, $US 48,400 to UNFPA, $US 1,000 to the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence, $US 3,000 to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women and $US 10,000 to the Fund of UNEP. His delegation would notify the Secretary-General of pledges to other programmes and funds as soon as instructions were received from its Government.

69. The representative of TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO said that his Government had always accorded the highest priority to the development activities of the United Nations system and had, within the limits of its resources, contributed substantially to those activities. Trinidad and Tobago was currently engaged in a comprehensive review of its contributions to all international agencies, programmes and funds and was therefore not in a position to state the exact amount of its contributions for United Nations development activities in 1984. After assuring the Conference that his Government remained committed to supporting those activities and would make contributions that were consistent with the pattern established over the past few years, he reviewed the various contributions pledged by Trinidad and Tobago at the previous year's Pledging Conference.

70. The representative of TUNISIA said that, despite its limited resources, his country was increasing by 10 per cent its contributions for development activities. It pledged 184,800 dinars equivalent to $US 260,568, to UNDP, D 107,250 for operating costs of the UNDP Office in Tunis, D 2,100 to UNCDF, D 320 to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-Locked Developing Countries, D 14,520 to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, D 2,790 to the Special Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Volunteers, D 1,500 to UNITAR, D 15,250 to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund, D 26,620 to UNICEF and D 13,200 to UNFPA.

71. The representative of TURKEY said that his country would make a voluntary contribution of $US 880,765 to UNDP, of which $50,000 was earmarked for the UNDP study programme. The contribution to UNDP local programme costs would be the equivalent in Turkish liras of $US 320,000, and to UNDP local office costs in Ankara, the equivalent in Turkish liras of $375,000. His Government also pledged $US 153,153 to the United Nations Capital Development Fund, the equivalent in liras of $US 108,000 to the World Food Programme, the equivalent in Turkish liras of $US 5,000 for local costs of World Food Programme projects, $US 5,000 to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, $US 60,000 to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements - Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, $US 10,000 to the Programme for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, 30 million liras to UNICEF, 800,000 liras for operating costs of the UNICEF office in Turkey, $US 5,000 to the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development and $US 10,000 to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control. A non-convertible special purpose contribution of 15 million liras to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund to the training programme for technical personnel from developing countries in the fields of cement industry, small-scale casting technology and sugar production from sugar beet reflected the importance that Turkey traditionally attached to United Nations industrial development activities.

72. The representative of UGANDA said that his Government pledged (in non-convertible Ugandan shillings) 3 million to UNDP, 1 million to UNICEF, 500,000 to UNFPA and 500,000 to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation.

73. The representative of the UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC said that his Government had authorized him to announce contributions of 337,500 roubles to UNDP, of which 25 per cent in convertible currency, and 112,500 roubles to UNICEF. Those pledges were based on his Government's policy of providing multilateral aid to developing countries for the development of their own, independent economies. It viewed its contribution not only as a purely financial matter but also as offering an opportunity to interested developing countries to benefit from his country's experience in economic, social and cultural development. The assistance provided to developing countries through the various United Nations funds naturally could not solve all the problems they faced: that was possible only through fundamental social and economic transformations and the restructuring of international economic relations on a just, equitable and democratic basis.

74. The representative of the UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS said that his country would make a voluntary contribution to UNDP of 2,700,000 roubles, of which 25 per cent in convertible currency. He was authorized to state that it intended to continue the practice of earmarking part of that contribution, 1,200,000 roubles including 25 per cent in convertible currency, as a special-purpose contribution to finance various United Nations programmes in the USSR for training personnel from developing countries, including the financing, jointly with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, of courses on demography given at the Moscow Lomonosov State University. He pointed out that, in addition, his Government expended approximately 1 million roubles annually from the State budget to ensure the success of those measures on the territory of the USSR. The special-purpose allocation of part of the Soviet contribution was wholly in accord with UNDP's financial rules and the Soviet Union did not seek or obtain any unilateral advantages; in practice it facilitated the more effective use of the Soviet contribution by the UNDP administration for the benefit of the developing countries. The special-purpose funds were channelled into a high-priority area of technical assistance - the training of national cadres, whose vital importance for genuine economic independence had been repeatedly stressed in United Nations documents. He wished again to draw attention to the inadequate efforts of the UNDP administration and of other United Nations bodies to use the Soviet contributions and the roubles accumulated in UNDP accounts.

75. The Soviet Union would also contribute 607,500 roubles to UNICEF and 500,000 roubles to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund. He wished to reiterate that Soviet organizations were prepared to co-operate with the various United Nations bodies in assisting developing countries, but artificially created difficulties and obstacles still hampered the fruitful participation of the USSR in United Nations funds and programmes. The measures in which his country participated and in which the developing countries expressed great interest did not always receive the necessary support from UNDP and certain Secretariat services. The Soviet Union would carefully monitor the effectiveness of the use made of its contributions by United Nations bodies.

76. The representative of the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND said that her counry's decisions regarding voluntary contributions reflected its attachment to the principles of concentration on priority areas, support for agencies of proven excellence, a strong concern for central funding - in particular, UNDP's central role in United Nations technical co-operation - and a strong dislike of the proliferation of special funds, which only weakened the efficiency of the system and its ability to follow rational priorities. The United Kingdom was pledging £19 million to UNDP, an increase of £500,000, £6 million to UNICEF and £3 million to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. Other contributions would be announced shortly. Despite continuing severe pressures on its aid programme, her country was maintaining or increasing the level of its contributions to the various agencies, thus indicating the importance it attached to their work, its judgement that they did it well and its continuing commitment to the multilateral dimension.

77. The representative of the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA said that his Government was pledging 1 million Tanzanian shillings to UNDP, of which half would be for the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries, TSh 20,000 to UNCDF, TSh 60,000 to UNITAR, TSh 20,000 to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund, TSh 285,000 to UNICEF and TSh 40,000 to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation. Those amounts would be in convertible currency. In addition, his Government would contribute TSh 185,000 in non-convertible currency towards the local costs of the UNDP office in Dar-es-Salaam. The United Republic of Tanzania was grateful to the various funds and programmes for their role in international co-operation and to the countries which contributed to them.

78. The representative of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA said that his Government would be continuing its traditionally strong support for the wide range of United Nations development activities. It attached importance to both bilateral and multilateral forms of development assistance, which it considered complementary. The United States intended to make substantial contributions to the various United Nations development programmes and funds and would announce the precise amounts when its budget-making process was completed within the next few months.

79. The representative of UPPER VOLTA said that his Government pledged 1 million CFA francs to UNDP, CFAF 1 million to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund, CFAF 500,000 to UNCDF and CFAF 500,000 to UNFPA. Upper Volta accorded particular importance to United Nations operational activities for development. Had it not been for its serious economic difficulties, Upper Volta would be making contributions to other programmes and funds.

80. The representative of URUGUAY said that his Government attached importance to operational activities for development and would subsequently announce its contributions to UNDP, the Fund of UNEP, UNFPA and UNIDF.

81. The representative of VENEZUELA said that because of its difficult budgetary situation, his country had been unable to increase its contributions for 1984, but it fully supported United Nations operational activities, which were currently the clearest manifestation of a concerted international will to co-operation for development. Every effort would be made to keep Venezuela among the net

(The representative of Venezuela)

contributors to UNDP; his Government would continue to support the office of the Resident Co-ordinator in Caracas by offsetting a significant portion of local costs and by increasing the level of its cost sharing in projects being implemented in Venezuela. His Government would announce its contributions to UNDP and to the other funds and activities of the United Nations system in due course.

82. The representative of VIET NAM said that, despite its economic problems, Viet Nam would be making modest contributions to the development programmes and funds of the United Nations system, to which it continued to attach immense importance. In response to the appeal of the Administrator of UNDP, it would be contributing in Vietnamese dong the equivalent of $US 12,000 to UNDP, a 20 per cent increase over the contribution for 1983. It pledged the equivalent of $US 6,000 to UNICEF, also a 20 per cent increase. In addition, Viet Nam pledged the equivalent of $US 1,000 to UNCDF, of $US 1,000 to UNFPA and of $US 1,000 to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund.

83. The representative of YEMEN said that, in appreciation of the importance of United Nations development assistance, his Government was making a 14 per cent increase in its contributions. It pledged $US 13,110 to UNDP, $US 3,420 to UNCDF and $US 2,850 to UNFPA.

84. The representative of YUGOSLAVIA announced that, subject to parliamentary approval, Yugoslavia would contribute 107,934,836 new dinars, the equivalent of $US 284,326, to UNDP, ND 11.1 million to UNCDF, ND 370,000 to the United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities, ND 18 million to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund and ND 555,000 to UNFPA. In addition, his Government would transfer directly to the account of the UNIDO/Yugoslav Centre for International Co-operation and Development of Agro-industry in Developing Countries the sum of ND 3.5 million to support its 1984 activities. His delegation would notify the Secretary-General of the outcome of the relevant parliamentary procedures regarding those contributions.

85. The representative of ZAIRE said that, in 1983, the UNDP Resident Representative in Zaire had received in Zairian currency the equivalent of $US 632,719 towards the operating costs of the UNDP office in Kinshasa and the administrative support costs of the field office. Because of its financial difficulties, Zaire could make only modest contributions: $US 1,000 to the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, $US 2,000 to UNICEF, $US 3,000 to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund, $US 500 to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, $US 500 to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, $US 1,000 to UNFPA, $US 1,000 to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, $US 2,000 to the United Nations Trust Fund for the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, $US 500 to the Trust Fund for the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, $US 500 to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, $US 500 to the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development Activities and $US 1,000 to UNITAR.

86. The representative of ZAMBIA expressed gratitude to all countries which contributed to United Nations development activities. In the past 10 years, The economic problems faced by Zambia had been aggravated by the low price of its exports on world markets, the high cost of its imports, and adverse weather conditions. Nevertheless, Zambia remained committed to multilateral economic co-operation and, subject to parliamentary approval, would be increasing by 25 per cent its 1984 contributions for United Nations development activities.

87. He was authorized to pledge the following amounts in convertible Zambian currency: 15,000 kwacha to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund, K 15,000 to the Fund of UNEP, K 6,000 to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, K 4,000 to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, K 5,000 to the Trust Fund for the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, K 8,000 to UNITAR, K 40,000 to the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development Activities, K 5,000 to the United Nations Trust Fund for the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, K 5,000 to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, K 5,000 to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, K 23,000 to UNCDF, K 32,000 to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, K 5,000 to the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, K 55,000 to the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, K 7,500 to UNFPA, K 23,000 to UNICEF and K 255,000 to UNDP. For the time being, the amount of K 80,000 had been earmarked for local costs of the UNDP Office in Zambia. However, in response to a request by the UNDP Resident Representative, that amount might, subject to parliamentary approval, be increased to K 165,000.

88. He was also authorized to announce pledges of K 15,000 to the United Nations University, K 8,000 for activities undertaken pursuant to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, K 21,000 to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, K 6,000 to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and K 10,000 to UNDRO.

89. The representative of ZIMBABWE said that his Government attached great importance to operational activities for development, but was concerned about the erratic flow of resources for such activities. Like other developing countries which had been condemned to try to cope with externally-induced recession, Zimbabwe was undergoing severe economic hardship, and the difficulties were aggravated by the drought affecting southern Africa. Despite those problems, his Government would announce pledges that would be commensurate with the 1983 levels.

90. The representative of COLOMBIA said that, despite its economic difficulties, Colombia was pledging $US 794,500 to UNDP, $US 537,500 to UNDP's technical assistance programme, $US 440,000 to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, $US 5,700 to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund, $US 12,000 to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements - Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, $US 32,000 to the United Nations Environment Programme, $US 11,000 to the World Food Programme, $US 385,000 to UNICEF, $US 18,000 to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and $US 50,000 for the maintenance of the United Nations Emergency Force.

91. The representative of DOMINICA said that his Government pledged 100,000 East Caribbean dollars to UNDP, $EC 5,000 to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and $EC 2,700 to UNICEF.

92. The representative of the HOLY SEE said that the Holy See would contribute $US 1,000 to UNICEF's nutritional programmes and $US 2,000 to UNDP as a token of its support for programmes to benefit the poor all over the world. The Church sponsored missions, hospitals, relief programmes and schools in an effort to support the gift of life in all its material and spiritual dimensions.

93. The representative of PAKISTAN said that his country remained a firm believer in multilateral development activities. Despite severe financial constraints, a shortage of resources for its own development, and the fact that it harboured the largest concentration of refugees in the world, Pakistan was maintaining the level of its contributions. It was pledging 20 million Pakistan rupees to UNDP, PR 4.2 million to UNDP assessed programme costs, $US 5,000 to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements - Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, PR 1 million to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund, $US 10 million to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, $US 325,000 to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, PR 100,000 to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, PR 50,000 to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, PR 10,000 to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, PR 747,500 to UNICEF, and $US 1,000 to the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Development. His delegation would announce its contribution to the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development during the consultations to be held during the current session and would like to see the system become operational as soon as possible.

94. Mrs. KAMAL (Secretary of the Conference) said that on 30 June 1984, the Secretary-General would publish a list of the pledges made at the conference; until that date, States wishing to do so could announce additional pledges.

95. The PRESIDENT announced that the representative of Tonga had pledged $US 10,000 to UNDP.

The meeting rose at 6.25 p.m.